

The Cheerful Letter

EVERY PLACE A CHURCH; EVERY DAY THE LORD'S DAY; ALL EVENTS BLESSINGS; ALL JOY
THANKSGIVING; AND ALL NATURE AND LIFE FULL OF GOD.—James Freeman Clarke.

VOL. XXX.

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No. 8

THE CHEERFUL LETTER.

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THIS MORNING.

I wake this morn, and all my life
Is freshly mine to live;
The future with sweet promise rife,
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear,
New love to give and take;
Perchance new burdens I may bear
For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,
New efforts worth the will,
Or tasks with yesterday begun
More bravely to fulfil.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be
Are in my hand to sow,
Whereby, for others and for me,
Undreamed-of fruit may grow!

And if each step, in shine or shower,
Be where Thy footstep trod,
Then blest be every happy hour
That leads me nearer God.

—Chambers's Journal.

A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

"Be ye imitators of God, as beloved children;
and walk in love, as Christ also loved you."—
EPHESIANS V. 1.

It is a bold demand. But absolute religion is satisfied with nothing less. As we open a new year, it is the demand we are to keep in sight. These plans of ours are not the plans of beasts or of fishes or insects; they are the plans of children of God. We propose to do His will.

Take the Life of lives, the life of the Leader of leaders. We begin to see, as mere matter of fact and outside history, how He is becoming King of kings for this world. Of that life, the centre is daily communion with God. He sets on foot the great practical movement which changed the world; he sends out, two-and-two, his twelve apostles,—yes, and he does this after spending the night in prayer. He had gone away to the mountain solitude that he might tell his Father what he needed and from his Father receive directions.

Read Paul with any attention and you find the same thing. All that is said there about the Spirit explaining this and the Spirit explaining that (or about the apostles receiving this from the Spirit and that from the Spirit) means simply that he did not trust to any logic of his own or any observation of his own, but that he sought the Holy Spirit, whose other name is our Father.

The same truth holds all through history. The moment you come upon any one of the world's real leaders (there are not many of them), you come upon a man who was in distinct personal communion with God. The two instances which are perhaps most cited are very good ones. They are in the lives of Luther and Columbus,—two men who habitually retired from personal conversation with princes and captains and other men, that they might ask God what their duty was, and from Him might receive—first, an answer to that question, and second, the power by which they were to discharge that duty. Simply stated, here is the law:

the man who seeks his *instruction at Headquarters* is the person who succeeds in doing right; and the person who does right has the alliance of angels and arch-angels, and of all good men and women.

I have found no wiser rule, in the advice which I have given to people, than that which I myself received thirty years ago: "Go away every day from other people, and for five minutes or for ten minutes stay by yourself to see if God has anything to say to you."

Make God your daily companion; talk to Him; listen to Him; walk with Him; work with Him;—and you will find what is the abundance of Life.—*Edward Everett Hale.*

SOME BIRTHDAYS WORTH REMEMBERING.

January 11, Alexander Hamilton was born in 1757. He had a great deal to do with securing our political independence from England, and especially with the shaping of our national Constitution, so as to make the independence a good, successful move. The Constitution, which he helped put in shape and helped explain to doubters, is what made, out of a number of small, separate, more or less jealous and weak and quarrelsome colonies, one strong, united nation. It is very largely owing to Hamilton's genius for clear thinking, and to his ability to put a thing through, when he was Secretary of the Treasury (1789-95), that our almost bankrupt people, with small resources and smaller credit, got a sound, healthy start in their financial plans.

January 17, Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706. When less than thirty years old, a printer in Philadelphia, he was publishing year-books ("Poor Richard's Almanac") full of maxims so sensible, shrewd, witty, and wise, that they became known all over Europe. He was one of the first men (1753) to plan a practical system for carrying letters and other mail from place to place through our colonies. His scientific experiments had a great influence, leading others to study electricity; it is partly because of Franklin's wonderfully clear head and practical sense so long ago, that we now have telegraphs and telephones, electric light and motive power for machinery. Franklin was one of the makers of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the signers of the document.

January 25, Robert Burns was born, in Scotland, in 1759. Though he never saw America, his poems and songs have become a part of our own life. He was one of the first of all writers to put into popular form the idea of the essential equality of all men: "The rank is but the guinea's stamp; the man's the gowd* for a' that." We all know it now, but it was almost a new idea when Bobbie Burns sang it. And one of his songs is especially well known and loved among us; there is hardly ever any gathering of old friends or old schoolmates where they do not sing Burns's words about our affection for the people and the things of times long ago,—*"Auld Lang Syne."*†

January 19, James Watt was born in 1736, a Scotchman, most of whose work was done in England,—work which means for all of us to-day an immense increase in comforts and conveniences. For Watt was the first—not to think up the idea of the steam-engine, but to make the idea thoroughly practical in operation. After he had done his part in showing how effectively steam could be harnessed and set to work, it was comparatively easy for other men of inventive genius to modify his plans, and produce other kinds of steam-engines for transportation by rail and by water. Everything we use to-day that was either manufactured by steam power or with tools that themselves were manufactured by steam power, everything that has been brought within our reach by a railway or a steamship, is ours partly because of Watt's practical genius one hundred and fifty years ago.

FATHER'S OWN COLUMN.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON.

On the 6th of December the Prime Minister of the British Empire, Lloyd George, and the chief representative of Ireland, Arthur Griffith, signed, at London, a treaty that promises to end the struggle, which has lasted hundreds of years, between the people of those neighboring islands. The beginning of the trouble was away back in the twelfth century. There have been various intervals of outward peace, but always the fires have been burning, seen or unseen. Much wrong has been done on both sides; much has been suffered on both sides. Now, at last, the determination to find a

* Gold. † Old Long Since.

common ground of fairness and right seems to have reached success.

The Boston *Herald*, on the day of the arrival of the news (cabled from London), said:—

"The agreement of Great Britain and Ireland is a theme for thanksgiving. Coming as a glad surprise after gloomy reports, it lifted a heavy weight from the hearts and minds of all who had wished for Anglo-Irish reconciliation, cured as if by miracle the cancerous feud which for centuries had menaced the Empire at its vital centre, and brought the people of the two islands together on the open highway of friendly co-operation.

"A practical difficulty was overcome when the delegates saw their way to harmonious decision regarding the control of Irish ports by the navy. The Irish Parliament's supremacy in finance within its own jurisdiction, with the right to impose tariffs if at any time it thinks them desirable,—which is far from likely,—amounts to a power and a freedom which are not easily distinguishable from the prerogatives of complete national independence."

THE BOOK AND MAGAZINE CLUB.

Send all offers and requests for this department to Mrs. W. B. Nichols, 25 Fairmount Way, Quincy, Mass., Tel. Quincy 1140.

Please remember, when you see a request for a book in the Book Club, to write a card to Mrs. Nichols, asking "Shall I send such a book to such a person?" before sending it, else the person who requests it may receive several copies. When any one writes directly to you, asking for a book offered by you, send a card to Mrs. Nichols, saying that you have sent it. When you receive more requests than you can meet, send these to the Book Club to be printed here.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It will greatly aid those who are sending books, magazines, cards, and so forth, if all our correspondents who send requests for their children will take pains to mention their names and ages. Lacking such information, one is likely to make mistakes; for a boy of twelve and a girl of seven are not usually interested in the same things or benefited by the same things.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

After January 1, Mrs. J. Porter will be back in her old home in Doerun, Georgia.

OFFERS.

The Cambridge Branch offers the following books. Address Mrs. Henry R.

Bowser, 36 Lancaster Street, Cambridge 40, Mass. "Life and Work of Noah Webster," H. E. Scudder; "The Work of Ruskin," Charles Waldstein; "History of Pennsylvania," W. M. Cowell; "About People," Kate Gannett Wells; "Biography of Richard Henry Dana" (2 vols.), Charles F. Adams; "One of China's Scholars," Mrs. Howard Taylor; "The Mill on the Floss," George Eliot; "Eugene Aram," Bulwer-Lytton; "Micah Clarke," Conan Doyle; "The Adventures of Gerard," Conan Doyle; "The Book of Bugs"; "James Nasmyth, Engineer" (an autobiography, treating of science and travel); "Paul and Virginia" (in English), J. B. H. de Saint-Pierre; "Addresses," Henry Drummond; "A Scrap of Paper,—the Inner History of German Diplomacy and the Scheme of World-wide Conquest," Dillon; "In His Steps; What Would Jesus Do?" Charles M. Sheldon; Books on English Grammar and Composition.

The following books are offered through Mrs. F. C. Brush, 29 High Street, Montclair, New Jersey: "Latin Grammar," Bennett; "Composition and Rhetoric," Brooks and Hubbard; "Beginners' Latin Book," Collar; "Preparatory Latin Composition," Collar; "Essentials of Latin," Pearson; "High Class Physics," Carhart; "Composition and Rhetoric for Schools," Merritt and Damon; "Historical Survey of Pre-Christian Education," Laurie; "Principles of Rhetoric," Spaulding; "Latin Grammar," Greenough; "The Spectator (Sir Roger de Coverley)"; "Papers from the Spectator (Sir Roger de Coverley)"; "Macbeth," Shakespeare; "Julius Cæsar," Shakespeare; "The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare; "Essay on Milton," Macaulay; "The Old Madhouse," De Morgan; "Essay on Addison and Milton"; "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Coleridge; "The Lady of the Lake," Scott; "Songs of Favorite Flowers"; "Shorter Poems," Robert Browning; "Other People's Children"; *National Geographic Magazine*, January to June, 1914, one bound volume; "The Vision of Sir Launfal and Other Poems," Lowell (paper cover); "The Building of the Ship," Longfellow (paper cover); "The Deserted Village," Goldsmith (paper cover); "Palamon and Arcite," Dryden (paper cover); "A Nameless Nobleman," Austin; "Our Hundred Days in Europe"; "Haworth's," Burnett; "The Starry Pool and Other Stories"; "All Sorts and Conditions of

Men," Besant; "The Reproach of Annesley"; "Faith and Hope"; "Chums"; "The Man with the Club-foot"; "At the Villa Rose"; "Little Journeys," Hubbard; "The Gallant Lady"; "Buried Alive"; "Year Book," Maclaren; "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man"; "Kenneth"; "Carry On"; "The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord," Crothers; "Poems," Mrs. Browning; "Grandmother," Richards; "Happiness," Fletcher; "The Lady and Sada San," Little; "Lucy Larcom"; "The Gay Rebellion"; "The History of David Grieve," Mrs. Humphry Ward; "Chandos," Ouida; "The Federal Judge," Lusk; "The Forest Lovers," Hewlett; "She," Rider Haggard; "A Fellowe and His Wife"; "The Prelude and the Play"; "Imagina," Ford; "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," Riley; "A Thesaurus of English Words," Roget; "Chantecler," Rostand; "The Sketch Book," Washington Irving; "Light that Failed," Kipling; "Recessional and Other Poems," Kipling; "The Finest Story in the World," Kipling; "Famous Men of Rome"; "Famous Men of Greece"; "Famous Men of the Middle Ages"; "Pelleas and Melisande," Maeterlinck; "Idylls of the King," Tennyson; "The Princess," Tennyson; "Minor Poems," Milton; "L'Allegro and Other Poems," Milton; "Speech on Conciliation with America," Edmund Burke; "From the Easy Chair," Curtis; "Other Essays from the Easy Chair," Curtis; "Selections from Tennyson"; "Out to Win"; "My Beloved Poilus"; "War Brides"; "Made-moiselle Miss"; "Left in Charge"; "The Newcomes," W. M. Thackeray; "Wit and Wisdom of George Eliot"; "Ivanhoe," Scott; "Conrade the White"; "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," George Meredith; "Over the Top"; "Ryzon Cook Book"; "Club Cook Book"; "Links in a Chain"; "Pollyooly Dances"; "The Vicar of Wakefield," Goldsmith.

The same Branch offers the following magazines: *Literary Digest*, 1921 (30 copies); *Ladies' Home Journal*, 1920-21 (9 miscellaneous copies); *The Southern Workman* (11 copies); *The Outlook*, 1921 (7 copies); *The Geographical Review* (18 miscellaneous copies); *The Poetry Magazine* (33 miscellaneous copies); *The Spectator* (40 copies); *The Woman Citizen*, 1921 (12 copies); *The World's Work*, 1921 (15 miscellaneous copies); *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, 1921 (6 copies); *The London Mercury*, 1921 (3 copies); *L'Illustration*, a French magazine in French (7 copies).

The Brookline (First Parish) Branch offers the following books. Address Miss M. W. Suter, 116 Warren Street, Brookline, Mass. Books by Horatio W. Dresser, titles as follows: "The Christ Ideal"; "Education and the Philosophical Ideal"; "Health and the Inner Life"; "The Heart of It"; "Human Efficiency"; "Living by the Spirit"; "Man and the Divine Order"; "The Perfect Whole"; "Philosophy of the Spirit"; "The Power of Silence"; "Religion of the Spirit"; "Voices of Freedom"; "Voices of Hope."

Also offered by the same Branch: "Bread Pills, a Study of the Mind Cure," Barrows; "Philosophy of P. P. Quimby," A. G. Dresser; "Intimations of Eternal Life," Leighton; "This Mystical Life of Ours," Trine; "Ideal Suggestion through Mental Photography," Wood.

REQUESTS.

1. Mrs. Fred A. Nelson, Plains, Montana, Box 171, asks for her boys any of the books in the Boy Scout Series of Captain John Blaine, James Carson, and Maj. Sherman Crocket, or any of the Tarzan books by E. R. Burroughs.

2. Miss Clara Hughes, a schoolteacher at Graham, North Carolina, Box 162, asks for "The Root of Evil," by Thomas Dixon, Jr.

3. Mrs. Katie Merritt, Critz, Virginia, wishes for books suitable for her ten and twelve year old children; also would like reading and cheer sent to Mrs. Pearl Hooker, Sandy Ridge, North Carolina, whose husband has recently died, leaving her in destitute circumstances, with a young baby to care for.

4. Mrs. J. D. Burton, Tabor, Virginia, Route 2, living eighteen miles from town, a shut-in during the winter, would be glad of letters and reading.

5. Mrs. S. B. Hammer, Knoll, Virginia, is anxious to receive Payne's "Southern Reading" and "Our Republic History."

6. Cornelia J. Simpson, 222 S.W. Street, Salisbury, North Carolina, a cripple and shut-in, asks for reading to help pass the long and lonely hours.

7. This is to tell you I have enjoyed *The Cheerful Letter* many years through the kindness of some member. I have not been able to walk since childhood, but get about in my chair to keep the home. I would like to ask for letters and reading

during the long Maine winter. Mrs. Alma Newcomb, South Brewer, Maine.

8. Miss India Pendleton, Elamsville, Virginia, asks for "Robinson Crusoe."

9. I would like very much to receive some books for myself and my husband. He would like "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," written by John Fox, Jr., and I would like "Tales from Shakespeare" by Charles and Mary Lamb, "The Water Babies," by Charles Kingsley, or any other pretty stories, and poetry by Longfellow or some of the Irish poets. Mrs. Roy Payne, Lemoyne, Nebraska.

10. My dear mother, who is past seventy, and the little grand-daughter nine years old, join me in sending many thanks to our dear Cheerful Letter friends who have so kindly remembered us in the past. We hope they will not forget us in the future. May God bless you every one! Mrs. Eva Collins, Blakely, Georgia, Route 1.

11. Mrs. William Halstead, Ainsworth, Nebraska, is grateful for *The Cheerful Letter* which has been sent her for a long time. She will be thankful for good reading, which she will pass on.

12. Miss A. L. Phillips, Newtown, Virginia, is teaching, and asks for reading for high-school pupils from fourteen to twenty-one. Anything interesting will be gratefully received.

13. Mrs. F. H. Higginbotham, Sandidges, Virginia, Box 51, asks for good books for girls.

14. Viola V. Smith, Halifax, North Carolina, Route 2, Box 20, wishes to thank those who have sent her reading. She would like "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" or "Pollyanna Grown Up."

15. Beulah Brooks, Wadesboro, North Carolina, Route 1, Box 83, a young girl living in the country, will be glad of suitable reading and quilt pieces.

16. Mrs. A. J. Witt, 223 N.E. Street, Portersville, California, a helpless cripple seventy-five years of age, and a C. L. correspondent of many years, asks for reading to help relieve the long days.

17. Mrs. Sarah Bowen, Ben Franklin, Texas, asks for *Needlecraft* and reading suitable for her girls,—Juanita (nineteen); twins, Lillie and Mintie (seventeen); also a boy of eleven.

18. Mr. Ross Bryan, Whitakers, North Carolina, would like Webster's International Dictionary for his school.

19. Will you please have put in *The Cheerful Letter* the following request: If any reader of the paper will send books that would be helpful to a Bible teacher or Sunday-school superintendent, I shall greatly appreciate it. I especially wish to have a work on the Ante-Nicene Fathers and one on Early Church History. B. F. Capps, Hendersonville, North Carolina, Route 1, Box 112.

20. Mrs. Mary E. Shelton, Campbell, North Carolina, Route 1, Box 49, thanks those that sent her literature in the past; and, as she is not well, would be thankful if the Cheerful Letter friends would kindly remember her with good books. She would appreciate the *Delineator* for 1922 after it has been read. Would like some of Mary J. Holmes's writings. She would also be grateful for a good song-book for a little girl, aged thirteen. She wishes the Cheerful Letter friends a Happy New Year.

THE MOTHERS' COUNCIL.

"FIRST AID" FOR COMMON TROUBLES.

All cuts should be *thoroughly washed with clean water*. Absolute cleanliness in treatment often makes all the difference between a harmless cut and a cut that turns into a case of blood-poisoning. Be sure to keep a box or roll of perfectly clean cotton rags, protected from dust and ready where they can be found at a moment's notice. Put a small pad of lint on the wound, a small piece of absorbent cotton on top of this, and then around this a narrow bandage. If the cut is extensive, after it has been thoroughly washed the parts may be drawn together by tiny strips of adhesive plaster, taking care not to close the parts entirely. Over this put a pad of cotton and bandage as before.

Bruises are best treated with a cold water compress made with ice water or a piece of ice wrapped in a piece of clean cotton. A child who falls violently on his head may lose consciousness for a few moments, or may be faint and look deathly pale. For this lay him flat on his back, allow him to have plenty of fresh air, and bathe his face with cold water. If his color quickly returns, he will probably soon be all right. If the paleness con-

tinues, and especially if there is any vomiting, you had better send for the doctor.

Nose-bleeding usually arises from some little sore in the lining of the nose; but when a child has repeated attacks of nose-bleeding there may be constitutional causes and a doctor should be consulted about it. There are several methods of stopping bleeding from the nose. Sometimes one method is successful and sometimes several methods have to be tried. The child should be put to bed in a reclining position with the head and shoulders supported by pillows. Do *not* hold the head down over a bowl. Take a piece of ice wrapped in a piece of lint or cotton and press it on each side of the bridge of the nose. If this does not stop it, try bathing the nose and forehead and the back of the neck with ice water, or plug the nostril with a piece of lint saturated with a hot solution of alum water.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

JUST FOR FUN.

Good, absent-minded Doctor Wilder was greatly dependent upon his practical wife. One morning, after he had entered the pulpit, Mrs. Wilder sent up an announcement with a footnote intended to be private. "The Women's Missionary Society," he read aloud, "will meet Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock sharp. Your necktie is crooked; please straighten toward the right."

Reporter: "I called, madam, to learn something of the early struggles of your distinguished son." Old Lady: "He had no struggles that I can recollect, except that he made a good deal of fuss about having his face washed."—*The Presbyterian*.

A lady at an afternoon reception was approached by a dignified gentleman. "I wonder if you remember me," he said as he offered her his hand. She meant to say with a great deal of enthusiasm, "Indeed, I do; but her tongue played her false, and she gave expression to 'Indude, I dee!'"—*Christian Endeavor World*.

WINTER FRIENDSHIP WITH BIRDS.

A lady in Connecticut writes to *Bird Lore* about the good times she has had feeding and taming wild birds about her home in the winter. She says: "For a

number of years suet was tied to the trees near the dining-room windows, and crumbs scattered on the ground for feathered guests. Woodpeckers, chickadees, nut-hatches, and the bold, big blue jays were busy all day at that suet. After they had been fed in this way for several seasons, I decided to coax them nearer the windows. A dead cedar-tree was secured and its base sunk into the ground a few feet from the house; the top was cut off, leaving about a foot of each branch to provide perches for the birds. Several pieces of suet were tied to this, so that a number of guests could be accommodated at the same time. When rose-hips and bittersweet were hung out, the bluebirds quickly found them.

After reading about teaching birds to eat from one's hand, I decided to try. I put some crushed peanuts on my hand, raised the window just enough to permit the hand to go through, and *kept my face well out of sight of the birds*. The friendly chickadees were the first to discover that food was being offered to them in a different way. They talked a lot about it. They wanted the nuts very much, but at first didn't quite dare to take them. After patient waiting by the owner of the hand, one brave chickadee flew down, and snatching a piece of nut, carried it to a near-by tree. After that it was easy; they became accustomed to seeing people standing at the window when they came for nuts.

Then I decided to try feeding them out of doors; and it was not long before they were flying all about my head, impatiently waiting their turns at the food. They became so friendly that they expected nuts from every one who entered the yard.

One or two would alight confidently on my hand without hesitation; while another had to do quite a little fussing and raising of feathers before he would decide to take a nut. One bird would stay on my hand and eat a number of pieces before flying away; and then there was the greedy bird who always took two pieces with him,—all his short little bill could hold.—*Elizabeth S. Smith in Bird Lore*

Only, O Lord, in thy dear love
Fit us for perfect rest above;
And help us, this and every day,
To live more nearly as we pray.

—John Keble.

THE AMUSEMENT CORNER.

[Address everything relating to the Amusement Corner to Mr. Henry A. Jenks, 1925 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 40, Mass. Contributors are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Write name and address plainly (not necessarily for publication), and send the answers to the puzzles on a separate slip of paper.]

I.

CHARADE.

My first is a part of the human frame,
And it's part of a yell at a college game.
My second in early spring is seen.

Well filled with something tender and green.

My third was once a pomp and power.
But the days of glory are now no more.
My *whole* is a bright and marvellous place,

Where we see strange feats of skill and grace.

—*The Beacon.*

II.

A SQUARE.

A point of the compass.
An enclosed space.
A marine animal.
A story.

Answers to puzzles in the December number.

I. BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA: 1. Milton.
2. Wellington. 3. Dante. 4. Sheridan.
5. Giotto. 6. Adams. 7. Hans Sachs.
8. Höfer. 9. Wilberforce. 10. Hogg. 11.
Napoleon. 12. Brutus. 13. Swift. 14.
Nero.

If winter bellow from the north,
Soon the sweet spring comes dancing forth
And nature laughs again.

II. HALF SQUARE: BRAIN
RAIN
AIR
IN
N

CHILDREN'S CLASSICS.

GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT LAND.

This is part of a famous story by Jonathan Swift, first printed in England about two hundred years ago. Gulliver had started in a sailing-vessel on a voyage to

the South Seas and was shipwrecked on the way. Swimming to the nearest island shore, he lay on the ground to rest, and soon fell asleep.

As he tells the story: "When I awoke I felt something alive moving on my left leg and advancing gently forward over my breast; and I perceived it to be a human creature not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands. About forty more of the same kind came following the first. I was in the utmost astonishment, and roared so loud that they all ran back in a fright, and some of them were hurt with the falls they got, leaping from my sides to the ground.

"Some of the crowd had the impudence to shoot arrows at me, and one narrowly missed my left eye; but the commanding officer ordered, for their punishment, that they should be bound and delivered over to me. I took half a dozen of them in my hand and put five of them into my coat pocket; as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive! The poor man squalled terribly. But I soon set him gently on the ground, and away he ran. I treated the rest in the same manner, taking them one by one out of my pocket, and the soldiers and people were highly delighted.

Gulliver's story goes on to tell how he had to permit some of the Lilliputian officers of the law to search his pockets and make a formal report of what they found. He says their report was like this:—

"In the right coat pocket of the Man Mountain we found one great piece of coarse cloth large enough to be a carpet for your majesty's chief room of state. In his right waistcoat pocket we found a prodigious bundle of white, thin substances, folded one over the other, about the bigness of three men, marked with black figures which we believe to be writings,—each letter almost half as large as the palm of our hands. Out of another pocket hung a great silver chain with a wonderful kind of engine at the end; it appeared to be half silver and half of some transparent metal; on the transparent side we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn. This engine made an incessant noise like a water-mill."

Gulliver goes on to tell how gradually the tiny Lilliputians grew accustomed to seeing him and ceased to be afraid. The children used to like to have him lie down

on the ground and allow them to play hide-and-seek in his hair. But the service which made the whole nation of little people grateful to him was one that he rendered in a time of war. Some enemy folk (also very tiny in size) were approaching the shore with a fleet of boats. Gulliver asked for a large quantity of the heaviest ropes (about as big as coarse linen thread) and some strong iron bars (about the size of knitting-needles). He bent the bars into the shape of hooks, tied

them to the cords, and waded out into the water to meet the advancing fleet. The enemy's marines shot countless arrows at him, but he had taken pains to protect his eyes with his spectacles, and the slight smart caused by the arrows' sticking into his cheeks and hands did not matter seriously. He fastened a stout hook to each boat, took the whole bunch of cords in his hands, and waded back to the shore, hauling the vessels after him. It was a great naval victory!

THE CHEERFUL LETTER EXCHANGE.

ITS PURPOSE

To cheer and comfort those who are ill, lonely, or discouraged, through the exchange of letters, and by gifts of books and magazines.

To help those who live far from schools, or who wish to continue their studies by means of correspondence with a teacher.

To give to those living far from church some of the helps which churches give. One good sermon or similar article is printed in each number. These sermons are never doctrinal, but present only such simple religious truths and principles as are agreed on by all churches.

WHERE TO WRITE

1. *Letters paying for subscriptions to the paper*, fifty cents a year, should be sent to the Cheerful Letter Exchange, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Checks or postal orders should be made payable to the Cheerful Letter Exchange.

2. *Letters asking for correspondents, for books, magazines, cards, etc.*, also *letters offering to give books, magazines, etc.*, should be sent to Mrs. W. B. Nichols, 25 Fairmount Way, Quincy, Mass.

See special suggestions directly under the heading of the "Book and Magazine Club" in this number.

3. *Letters asking for help in studying at home* should be sent to Mrs. George G. Saville, 30 Woodward Avenue, Quincy, Mass.

The Home Study Committee has on hand a variety of schoolbooks which may be used by students either at home or in the schoolroom. The aim of the teachers is to help in any study where help is needed. Often this may fit a person for a higher grade of work.

4. *Letters asking for music and letters offering music* should be sent to Mrs. Thomas Lacey, 35 East 30th Street, New York City, or to All Souls Church, Fourth Avenue and 20th Street, New York City.

There is more and more interest in "community" or neighborhood singing.

5. *Letters about the establishment of Circulating Libraries* should be sent to Mrs. H. A. Stevens, 76 Edgemere Road, Quincy, Mass.

A Circulating Library will be started in any small community needing one, if proper location and care can be furnished and satisfactory references can be given. One hundred and four such libraries are now on our lists.

6. The Secretary of the Cheerful Letter Exchange, Mrs. Francis Hastings, Kendall Green, Mass., should receive the more general correspondence from workers on the local committees, or from others interested in the organization and its methods.

Notice to those who give:—

Only books of an instructive or wholesomely amusing character should be offered. Classics, educational works, and standard novels and magazines are always acceptable.

There is a large call for scraps of calico, gingham, and percale for patchwork.

To those who receive:—

It is a rule of the Cheerful Letter Exchange that no one ask for money or for clothing in the columns of this paper. The name of any person who fails to obey this rule will be dropped from our list. Any worker receiving such a request should send the letter at once to headquarters.